

RURAL DISTRICT



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OSGOLDCROSS



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1963

RURAL DISTRICT

OF

OSGOLDCROSS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963.

BY

J. F. FRASER

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer's Section,
Health Department,
Baghill House,
Walkergate,
Ponterfract.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Lady and Gentlemen,

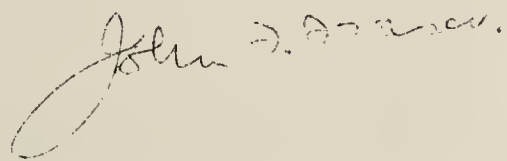
I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, a Report on the Health and Health Services of Osgoldcross during the year 1963.

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies, is complementary to this Report.

For your information, certain details of the personal health services administered by the County Council are included.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John D. Brown". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'J'.

Medical Officer of Health.



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OSGOLDCROSS RURAL DISTRICT

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1963

Chairman: Cr. Mrs. E.A. Sharpe.

Vice Chairman: Cr. S. Everest-Todd.

Cr. T.S. Atkinson, J.P.

Cr. C.G. Bayston.

Cr. Mrs. P. Cook.

Cr. C. Earless.

Cr. G. England.

Cr. C. Gill.

Cr. B. Grimshaw.

Cr. H. Henson.

Cr. J.A. Hudson.

Cr. L. Lancaster.

Cr. A. Leach.

Cr. J. Lobley.

Cr. J.F. Palmer.

Cr. C. Richardson.

Cr. D. Ross.

Cr. K.J. Walker.

Cr. R. Walker.

Cr. R. Wilson.



P A R T O N E

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District:	33,954 Acres.
Registrar General's estimate of Population:	8,570.
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1963.	2,486.
Rateable value at the end of 1963.	£164,777.
Product of Penny Rate (at 31st December, 1963):	£590. Os. Od.

These figures show a population increase of 520.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 1962).

BIRTHS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate.	68	(63)	80	(58)	148	(121)
Illegitimate.	<u>3</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>(4)</u>
	71	(66)	84	(59)	155	(125)
Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population:					18.1	(15.5)
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 estimated population:					18.3	(15.5)

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate.	-	(2)	3	(-)	3	(2)
Illegitimate.	<u>-</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(-)</u>
	-	(2)	4	(-)	4	(2)
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births:					25.2	(15.7)
Rate per 1,000 estimated population:					0.47	(0.25)

<u>DEATHS.</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
All Age Groups.	48	(55)	40	(27)	88	(82)

Infants Under one year.

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Legitimate.	1	(2)	1	(2)	2	(4)
Illegitimate.	<u>-</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(-)</u>
	1	(2)	1	(2)	2	(4)

MATERNAL DEATHS: 2. (Nil).

Death Rates.

Crude rate per 1,000 population:	10.3	(10.2)
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population:	12.0	(11.5)
All infants per 1,000 live births:	12.9	(32.0)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births:	13.51	(33.06)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births:	Nil.	(Nil).
Maternal Deaths:	12.58	(Nil).

The number of births increased by 27 as compared with last year, and the birth rate has risen accordingly. Deaths have increased by six during the same period.

The principal causes of death are set out in the following Table:-

TABLE 1

Cause of Death.	M	F	Total
Meningococcal Infections.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	-	2	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	4	2	6
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia.	1	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	7	7	14
Coronary Disease, Angina.	15	6	21
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	1	-	1
Other Heart Disease.	6	5	11
Other Circulatory Disease.	2	3	5
Pneumonia.	2	2	4
Bronchitis.	2	-	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.	-	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis.	-	1	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion.	-	2	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases.	-	5	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	3	-	3
All Other Accidents.	2	3	5
Totals:-	48	40	88

Infant Mortality.

The principal causes of Infant Deaths are set out in the following Table:-

TABLE II

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	6- 12 months	Under 1 year.		
			M	F	Total
Prematurity.	1	-	-	1	1
Fulminating infection probably due to Meningococcal Septicaemia.	-	1	1	-	1
Totals:-	1	1	1	1	2

Comparison of 1963 statistics with those of 1962, 1961, 1960 and 1959.

TABLE III

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1959.</u>
Population.	8,570	8,050	7,950	8,140	7,920
Live Births.	155	125	154	120	121
Birth Rate.	18.1	15.5	19.4	14.7	15.3
Death Rate.	10.3	10.2	10.3	9.6	10.1
Infant Death Rate.	12.9	32.0	32.5	Nil	33.1

COMPARISON OF OSGOLDCROSS VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER WEST RIDING RURAL DISTRICTS, THE WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLE IV

	Osgold- cross Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional figures)
<u>BIRTH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
Crude Rate.	18.1	18.8	18.2	18.2
Adjusted Rate.	18.3	18.2	18.3	-
<u>DEATH RATE</u> (per 1,000 estimated population).				
All causes. Crude Rate.	10.3	10.2	12.0	12.2
Adjusted Rate.	12.0	12.5	13.3	-
Infective and Para. Dis. Excl. Tub. but Incl. Syphl. and other V.D.	0.12	0.04	0.04	*
Tuberculosis - Respiratory.	Nil	0.05	0.06	0.06
Tuberculosis - Other.	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis - All forms.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06
Cancer.	1.28	1.70	1.94	2.18
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.	1.63	1.43	1.85	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases.	4.43	3.86	4.53	*
Respiratory Diseases.	0.70	1.19	1.57	*
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 live and still births).	12.58	0.32	0.45	0.28
Perinatal Mortality.	31.4	29.8	31.1	*
Neonatal Mortality.	6.5	14.5	15.0	14.2
Infant Mortality.	12.9	23.2	23.0	20.9
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births).	25.2	17.4	18.7	17.3

* Figures not available.

P A R T T W O

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIVE AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following Table gives details of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

TABLE V.

Disease.	Jan/ Mar.	Apr/ June	Jul/ Sept	Oct/ Dec.	Total.	Deaths	Number of Cases Admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever.	2	3	-	4	9	-	8
Measles.	24	25	7	3	59	-	-
Acute Pneumonia.	1	-	-	1	2	-	2
Whooping Cough.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Totals:-	27	28	8	8	71	-	10

Diphtheria.

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

Immunisation.

98 children under the age of 5 years and 62 over the age of 5 years received a full course of primary immunisation against the disease. In addition 109 children received a reinforcing injection.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following Table summarises particulars contained in the Register of Tuberculous persons.

TABLE VI

Number of Cases in Register	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total in Register
	M	F	M	F	
At the commencement of 1963.	25	19	3	4	51
Notified for the first time during 1963.	-	3	-	1	4
Inward Transfers.	3	-	-	-	3
Removed from Register.	1	2	-	-	3
Cases remaining on Register at the end of 1963.	27	20	3	5	55

There were four new cases notified during the year. There were two deaths from Tuberculosis.

The reasons for removal of cases from the Register are given in the following Table:-

TABLE VII

Entries relating to:-	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals
	M	F	M	F	
Persons who have died.	1	1	-	-	2
Persons certified by the medical practitioner in attendance to have recovered.	-	1	-	-	1
Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the District.	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:-	1	2	-	-	3

National Assistance Act.

Section 47.

It was not found necessary to deal with any patients under the above Act.

PART III

COUNTY COUNCIL
OF THE
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
DIVISION 12.

Pontefract Municipal Borough.

Featherstone Urban District.

Knottingley Urban District.

Osgoldcross Rural District.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
1963.

BY

J.F. FRASER.

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

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Divisional Staff at 31st December, 1963.

Divisional Medical Officer.

J.F. Fraser, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer
and School Medical Officer.

J.E. Lee, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer. (Part-Time).

J. Simons, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting Staff.

Ophthalmologist.

K.K. Prasher, M.B., B.S., D.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

R.W.L. Calderwood, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Oto-Rhino-Laryngologist.

K.M. Mayall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.F.P.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss E.M. Atkinson.
Mrs. P.M. Brice.
Mrs. B. Clarke.
Miss L.O.I. Day.
Miss A. Elsley.
Mrs. M. Faulkner.
Miss B.N. Kennington.
Miss M. Reading.
Mrs. M.K. Walsh.

Assistant Health Visitors.

Mrs. E.S. Chew.
Mrs. L. Hudson.
Mrs. J.K. Smith. (Clinic Nurse).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Mrs. E.W. Petch.

Midwives.

Mrs. A. Atack.
Mrs. K. Berry.
Mrs. I. Bushell.
Miss E.S. Essex.
Mrs. E. Glover. (Relief).
Mrs. D. Kelly.
Mrs. B. Murphy.
Miss C. Norton.
Mrs. A.M. Randall.
Miss C.A. Roberts.

Home Nurses.

Miss L. Casey.
Mrs. S.G. Cousins.
Mrs. S. Eaton.
Mrs. F. Green.
Mrs. V. McVeigh.
Mrs. A. Pearce.
Mrs. J. M. Pycock.
Mrs. D.M.A. Ward.

Home Nurse/Midwives.

Mrs. P. Philip.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Miss M. Horsley.
Mr. G.F.G. Townend.

Speech Therapists.

Mrs. N. Hepworth.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. W. Carver. (Senior Clerk).
Mr. R. Bailey. (Deputy Senior Clerk).
Miss E. Brabbs.
Miss K. Duker.
Miss J.M. Gibbons.
Miss P. G. Kelly.
Miss C.A. Scurrah.
Mrs. M. Slack. (Part-Time).
Mrs. A. Smith.
Mrs. C. Walker.

INTRODUCTION.

In this section is given a brief account of the services provided by the West Riding County Council as a whole, under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1963 was 1290, an increase of 102 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 20.3 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 19.1 for the previous year, was well above the West Riding Administrative County rate of 18.2 and the England and Wales birth rate of 18.2.

Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 621, an increase of 21 compared with 1962.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 9.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The West Riding Administrative area is 12.0 and England and Wales 12.2.

Infant Mortality.

In 1963 the deaths of Infants under one year of age numbered 22. The Infant Mortality was 17.1 as against 24.4 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

There were three maternal deaths in the Divisional area during the year. One occurred in Featherstone Urban District and two in Osgolders Rural District.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Of the 1283 notified live births, 497 were delivered by domiciliary midwives, the private doctors being present in 108 of these cases.

Notifications.

The following notifications were received from midwives practicing in the Division :-

Death of Mother.	-
Death of Child.	2
Still Births.	5
Liability to be source of infection.	-

Medical Assistance.

Medical Aid notices sent in by Midwives during 1963 numbered 40, all of these being domiciliary.

Gas and Air Analgesia.

All the domiciliary midwives held the certificate in gas and air analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

The County Council decided in 1959 to provide each midwife with a Trilene Analgesia Machine in addition to the Gas and Air Machine.

Pethidine only was given in 63 cases, and gas and air and pethidine was given in 14 cases. Trilene was administered in 85 cases and with Pethidine in 305 cases.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are two ante-natal clinics in the Division which are held at Pontefract and Knottingley. During the year 313 patients attended. The total number of attendances was 1,154. 66 patients were examined post-natally during the year.

Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held at Pontefract and Featherstone Clinics.

These have continued to be fairly well attended and the number of attendances at these Clinics during the year was 540.

Institutional Midwifery.

Patients from this Division are admitted to either the Castleford Maternity Home or to the Southmoor Maternity Unit, Hemsworth.

Some difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for all patients wishing to have their babies in maternity homes. Due to travelling difficulties there is a preference for the Castleford Maternity Home, although our allocation of beds is much smaller than at Southmoor.

CHILD WELFARE.

There are County owned clinics at Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley. A mobile caravan type clinic visits the Parishes of Whitley Bridge, Womersley, Eggborough, Brotherton, Kellington, Heck, Hensall, Monk Fryston and Fairburn in the Osgoldcross Rural District, at fortnightly intervals.

During 1963, 2,258 children attended and they made 19,737 attendances.

The following proprietary preparations were available at cost prices to all women attending at the Clinics :-

Ostermilk No. 2.	Farex.
Trufood, humanised.	Robinson's Groats.
Cow and Gate, full cream.	Robinson's Triple Pack.
Minadex.	Robrex.
Trufood Cereal.	Robsoyp.
Adexolin.	Rose Hip Syrup.
Scotts Twin Pack.	

The annual turnover of baby food, etc. is approximately £5,000.

The following were distributed free of charge :-

Ascorbic Acid.
Fersamel Syrup.

Ferrous Fumerate Tablets.
Lactation Tablets.

I wish to express my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committees at the Clinics for all the work they have done during the year.

Premature Babies.

During the year 121 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mother normally resident in the Division, and 27 were born at home.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Inspections.

The periodic medical examination of the four age groups, i.e. the entrants (5 years +), second age group (7 years +), intermediate years (10 years +) and leavers (14 years +) continued throughout the year at 49 schools in the Division.

Re-examinations of children who, at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects, were made at each school medical inspection. During the year 3,102 periodic inspections were carried out.

General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of examination and 99.48% were classified as satisfactory and only .52% as unsatisfactory.

Uncleanliness.

During the year health visitors and school nurses made 20,989 examinations of children in schools. Of these 448 individual children were found to be infested.

SPECIAL CLINICS.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

Dr. K. K. Prasher holds weekly clinics at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. During the year 1626 children were examined. Of these 587 were prescribed glasses.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Mr. K. M. Mayall holds fortnightly sessions at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, for children from this Division. During the year Mr. Mayall held 24 sessions and saw 119 children. In all, the children made 263 attendances.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

Mr. R. W. L. Calderwood, Orthopaedic Surgeon, holds a monthly clinic at the Central Clinic, Pontefract, and during the year 11 sessions were held. 90 children were seen at these clinics and the total number of attendances made was 127.

Child Guidance Treatment.

A Child Guidance Clinic is held weekly at the Central Clinic, Pontefract. Children from surrounding Divisional areas attended here in addition to our own. Dr. P. J. Crowley and Dr. E. Atkinson both held consultant sessions, but unfortunately we lost the services of Dr. Crowley in December, 1963.

Mr. D. G. Pickles, Clinic Psychologist, and Mrs. P. Y. Harris, Psychiatric Social Worker, continued to do much good work at the Clinic.

Speech Therapy.

Mrs. N. Hopworth, Speech Therapist, held clinics on two half-days each week at Pontefract Central Clinic. In addition she has one session each week at the Castle Day E.S.N. School and at the Knottingley Clinic. During the year 170 sessions were held and 76 children were treated.

Handicapped Pupils.

The regular medical examination of handicapped children continued during the year and where necessary, recommendations were made for placement in special schools.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training College.

It is the duty of the School Medical Officer to examine Candidates applying for entry to Training Colleges for the purpose of satisfying the college Authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training. During the year 42 candidates were examined and where necessary, x-ray examinations arranged.

In the case of entrants to the teaching profession, 11 examinations were made.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis was offered to all children in the year of their 13th. birthday. With the consent of the parents, a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of Tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken, as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates that the child has not encountered tuberclo bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 years has been chosen because at this age the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

<u>No. of consents issued.</u>	<u>No. of consents received.</u>	<u>Mantoux Test.</u>	<u>Mantoux Negative.</u>	<u>Mantoux Positive.</u>
1,297	760	743	690	53
<u>Not Ascertained.</u>		<u>B.C.G. Vaccination.</u>		
-		690.		

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The programme of Vaccination was continued during the year.

At the end of 1963 the position was as follows :-

Children and Young Persons under 18 years of age.

Number vaccinated. 16,319.

Young persons born between 1933 and 1942.

Number vaccinated. 3,109.

Adults.

Number vaccinated. 1,048.

20, 476.

HEALTH VISITING.

During the year, the following number of visits were made by the Health Visitors in the Division.

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	4,094
Total visits made to children under 1 year of age	6,179
Total visits made to children aged 1 and under 2 years	3,661
Total visits made to children aged 2 but under 5 years	6,740
Total visits made to tuberculous households	2,507
Persons aged 65 or over (excluding Domestic Help only visits) ..	744
No. of visits to persons aged 65 or over	1,174

HOME NURSING.

During the year 23,435 visits were paid by home nurses compared with 20,596 in the previous year.

The number of cases attended and visits made are shown below :-

Classification.	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during year.
(1) Medical.	537	18,641
(2) Surgical.	210	4,110
(3) Infectious Diseases.	-	-
(4) Tuberculosis.	7	270
(5) Maternal Complications.	16	228
(6) Other.	7	186
TOTALS :-	777	23,435
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	483	9,386
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year.	-	-
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	230	12,043

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

A free Chiropody service is provided for the following categories of patient :-

- (a) Expectant Mothers.
- (b) Persons of pensionable age. (i.e. Males over 65.
Females over 60).
- (c) Handicapped Persons.

Clinics are held weekly at the Pontefract, Featherstone and Knottingley Clinics. Patients who are unable, on health grounds, to attend the clinics, are treated in their own homes.

In 1963, 278 patients were treated at the Clinics, and made 1,268 attendances, and 150 patients were treated at home and 332 treatments given.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a Home Help can be made. These are as follows :-

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| (a) Ill. | (d) Expectant Mother. |
| (b) Lying-in. | (e) Mental Defective. |
| (c) Aged. | (f) A child not over compulsory school age. |

Before a Home Help can be provided, a form of application must be signed by the head of the household on which he undertakes either to pay the whole cost of the service, or to give a statement of his income and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scheme.

Under no circumstances can a Home Help be used as a sitter-in and the amount of assistance which a patient is granted is related strictly to the amount of domestic work which is required to be done.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps in this Division was 39.

Authorised Divisional Establishment.

(i) Basic.	39
(ii) From Reserve.	-
(iii) Total.	39

No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st. December, 1963.

(i) Whole-time.	-
(ii) Part-time.	59
(iii) Total.	59

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st. December, 1963.

	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Hours Employed.</u>
<u>Under 65.</u>		
(i) Maternity (including expectant mothers).	35	1,877
(ii) Chronic Sick and Tuberculous.	69	7,792
(iii) Others.	9	348
<u>Over 65.</u>	431	73,304
	<u>544</u>	<u>83,321</u>

Number of Home Helps that could have been employed full-time - 38.15.

MENTAL HEALTH

In November, 1960, the new Mental Health Act became operative and two Mental Welfare Officers were given the task of coping with the increased work which the Act places upon local Health Authorities.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF.

The County Council decided in January, 1962, to revise their scheme whereby all entrants to the superannuation scheme be medically examined and substituted the following :-

- (1) All prospective entrants to the scheme be required to complete a questionnaire dealing with personal and family medical history.
- (2) There to be a full medical examination of :-
 - (i) All prospective entrants over the age of 45 years.
 - (ii) All entrants whose completed questionnaire reveals the need for further medical investigation.
 - (iii) Applicants whose prospective employment is such that public safety is involved. e.g. Fire and Ambulance service drivers.

In 1963, 24 examinations were made.

Immunisation in Schools.

In 1962 the school immunisation programme was extended to include protection against Tetanus. There has been growing emphasis for this in recent years and it can now be administered in a combined form with Diphtheria.

By the end of 1963, out of a school population of 9,968 children, 8,741 had received protection against Diphtheria representing 87.69% of the population, whilst in the two years that Tetanus protection has been available 3,486 (34.97%) children have been immunised against Tetanus.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During 1963 146 primary vaccinations against Smallpox were carried out.

The Child Neglected in its Own Home.

Quarterly meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee for the care of the child neglected in its own home were held.

These meetings, attended by representatives of the Health, Welfare, Education and Children Departments of the County Council, the Health and Housing Departments of the County District Councils, together with the Probation Officer, N.S.P.C.C. Inspector and National Assistance Board Officer, were helpful in providing an interchange of information and a co-ordinated approach to the individual case.

THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
OSGOLDCROSS

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1963

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BY

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PREFACE

Page
1

SECTION A

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

(1) Water Supplies	3
(2) Sanitary Accommodation	5
(3) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	6
(4) Refuse Collection	8
(5) Refuse Disposal	9
(6) Refuse Storage	9
(7) Infectious Diseases	10
(8) Moveable Dwellings	10
(9) Control of Dirty and Verminous Conditions ..	10
(10) Factories	10
(11) Pestology	11
(12) Rodent Control	11
(13) Atmospheric Pollution	14

SECTION B

HOUSING

(1) General Conditions	17
(2) Overcrowding	17
(3) Clearance of Unfit Houses	17
(4) Housing Statistics	18
(5) New Houses	20
(6) Repair of Unfit Houses	20
(7) Improvement of Existing Houses	20

SECTION C

FOOD HYGIENE

(1) Meat Supply	21
(2) Slaughtering Facilities	21
(3) Milk	23
(4) Details of Sampling by W.R.C.C.	23
(5) Ice Cream	23
(6) Food Premises	24
(7) Food Hygiene	24

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

(1) Summary of Inspections and Visits	25
(2) Summary of Notices Served	26
(3) Works of Improvement Carried out	26

ANNEX

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
FACTORIES ACT, 1937

27

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF OSGOLDCROSS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, 1963

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To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting this my tenth Annual Report on general Public Health and Environmental Hygiene services for the area, it seems appropriate to review improvements achieved in the last decade.

The report is set out in the same form as in previous years, comprising three principal sections, covering Environmental Hygiene, Housing and Food Hygiene together with an appendix of tables and the special annex giving the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1951.

It is pleasing to report on the progress made in providing main sewerage to a substantial part of the rural district. Two village schemes have been completed, a joint scheme for two other parishes is being constructed and a similar one for two other parishes is awaiting Ministerial approval. Unfortunately when at last the major scheme of all, that to serve the three parishes of Brotherton, Byram and Fairburn jointly with Knottingley, was submitted to the Minister for approval, any mood of rejoicing was quickly changed by the surprising news that Pontefract Corporation had asked to participate in the scheme on advice from the Ministry. So once again intervention from sources outside the district has delayed the approval of this scheme which has now been held up for over eighteen years.

However, in spite of all the frustrations in this field during the last ten years, some 640 units of obsolete sanitary accommodation, mainly privies, have been abolished with approximately 1000 more W.C.'s and 1000 more dust bins now in use.

With the bulk of slum clearance completed, it was only to be expected that the Council's building programme would be slowed down, but this is not the time to be complacent, sites must be found to complete the programme before decay catches up again and a new problem is created.

In 1954, it was estimated that 553 dwellings were unfit for human habitation, the majority of these having been dealt with, now only 25 dwellings remain in this class.

As the great superstructure of the Eggborough Power Station grows day by day, the ramifications of this project are being felt both in the demand for houses and in the speculative building now taking place in the area.

Two important pieces of legislation affecting the work of the department came into being last year, firstly the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, designed to protect office and shop workers against unsavoury working conditions, as the Factories Act did for the factory worker many years ago. Secondly, the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 imposing a duty on each local authority to arrange for the inspection of every food animal slaughtered in their district. The former is something entirely new, the latter rectifies an overdue omission in our legislature.

The demand on one's time with the ever increasing amount of administrative duties together with the development of the district, make it only possible to cope with priority duties concerned with current activities and therefore routine inspections, so essential if present standards are to be kept, cannot be maintained.

In conclusion, may I thank my clerk for her invaluable assistance within the department, the heads and staff of other departments and Members of the Council for their help and co-operation both individually and collectively.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

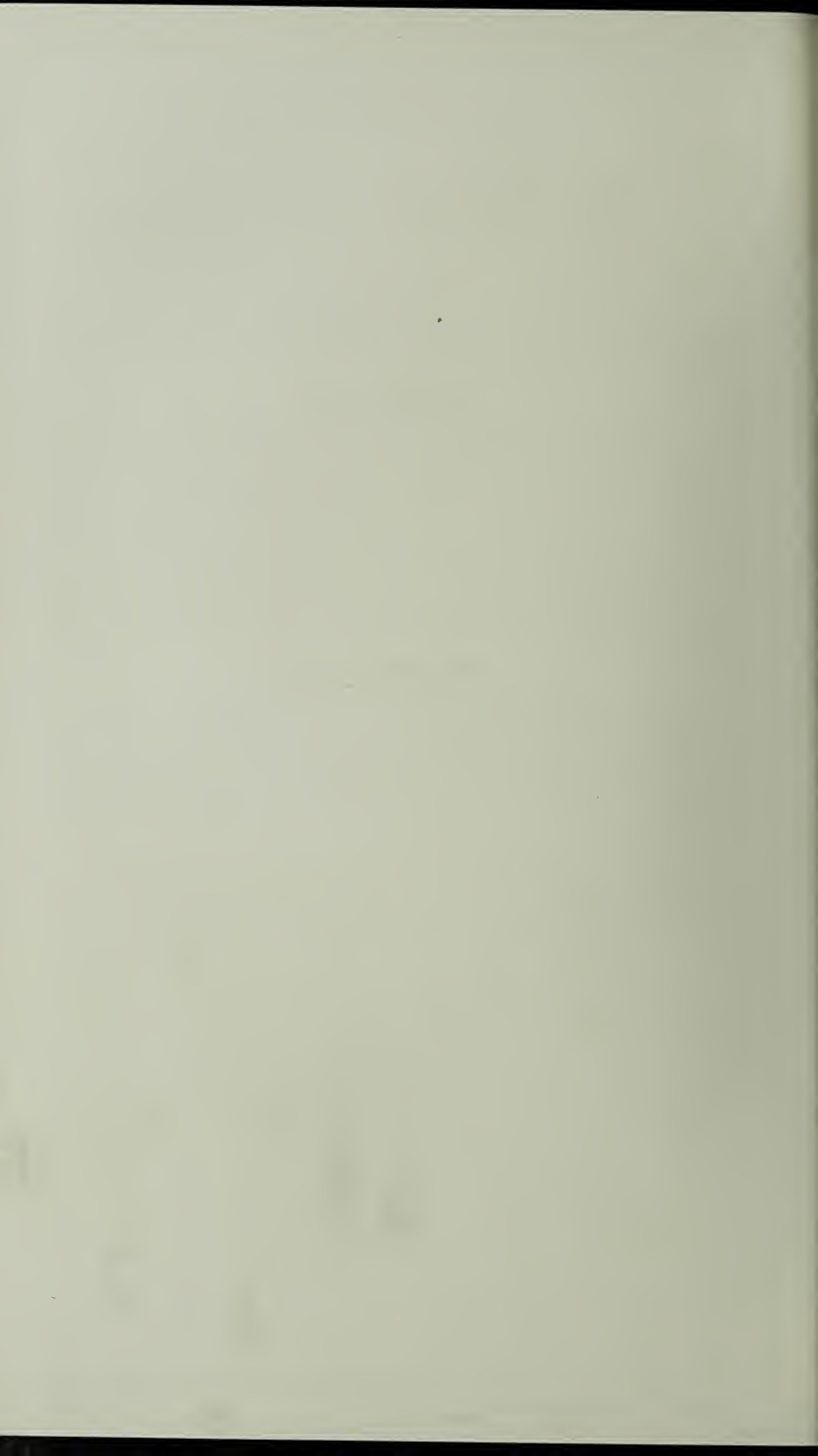
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SECTION A.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE



WATER SUPPLIES

The Pontefract, Goole and Selby Water Board supplies the whole of the water for the Rural area, the three main sources being boreholes situated at Kellington, Hensall and Heck respectively, all within the rural district.

Although the link main from Carleton in the Borough of Pontefract to Darrington has augmented the supply to the village of Darrington, which has its own source of supply from a land spring, the improvement in supplies has not greatly affected the West Park area because the supply here is limited by a 1" diameter pipe.

During the year the construction of a new link main from the trunk main to Beal village has removed a troublesome bottleneck in the supplies to the parishes of Birkin, Hillam and Monk Fryston whose residents now enjoy the benefit of a regular and sufficient supply.

The increasingly heavy demands for water by the Ferrybridge Power Stations have caused loss of pressure at Fairburn and to a lesser extent at Brotherton and Byram. However the Board have given this matter urgent consideration and are to reinforce the supply for these parishes by putting in a link main from Hillam to Fairburn.

When this is completed the whole of the rural area should be adequately supplied with wholesome water, except for the relatively small West Park area of Darrington, which is being considered.

BACTERIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF WATER SAMPLES

SOURCE of Raw Water	NUMBER OF SAMPLES FALLING INTO EACH CLASS				TOTAL Samples Taken
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	
PONTEFRACT, GOOLE AND SELBY WATER BOARD	26	-	-	-	26
PRIVATE	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	27	-	-	-	27

Class 1 - Highly satisfactory

Class 2 - Satisfactory

Class 3 - Suspicious

Class 4 - Unsatisfactory

COMPARISON OF WATERS WITH PRESCRIBED STANDARD

Percentage of samples in CLASS	Prescribed Standard	SOURCES OF SUPPLY	
		Pontefract, Goole & Selby Water Board	Private
1	Not less than 50%	100%	100%
1 & 2	Not less than 80%	-	-
3	Not more than 20%	-	-
4	0%	-	-

The above tables show that the water supply of the district is generally satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLIES, continued

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES
SUPPLIED FROM

PARISH	TOTAL HOUSES	PUBLIC WATER MAINS		SOURCES OTHER THAN PUBLIC WATER MAINS	
		Piped Direct to Houses	By means of Stand Pipes	Piped Direct to	Non-piped Supply
BALNE	66	66	-	-	-
BEAL	130	124	-	3	3
BIRKIN	35	32	-	1	2
BROTHERTON	197	197	-	-	-
BYRAM	324	320	-	3	1
BURTON SALMON	82	81	-	1	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	55	52	-	2	1
DARRINGTON	207	205	1	-	1
EAST HARDWICK	67	67	-	-	-
EGGBOROUGH	270	267	-	1	2
FAIRBURN	208	207	-	-	1
HECK	54	54	-	-	-
HENSALL	120	118	-	1	1
HILLAM	111	109	2	-	-
KELLINGTON	219	218	-	-	1
MONK FRYSTON	176	170	1	4	1
STAPLETON	29	19	-	7	3
WHITLEY	120	118	-	1	1
WOMERSLEY	107	101	-	3	3
TOTAL	2577	2525	4	27	21

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF THE POPULATION
SUPPLIED FROM

PARISH	TOTAL	PUBLIC WATER MAINS		SOURCES OTHER THAN PUBLIC WATER MAINS	
		Piped Direct to Houses	By means of Standpipes	Piped Direct to Houses	Non-piped Supply
BALNE	213	213	-	-	-
BEAL	476	458	-	9	9
BIRKIN	112	103	-	3	6
BROTHERTON	632	632	-	-	-
BYRAM	1009	997	-	9	3
BURTON SALMON	263	260	-	3	-
CRIDLING STUBBS	175	166	-	6	3
DARRINGTON	658	652	3	-	3
EAST HARDWICK	215	215	-	-	-
EGGBOROUGH	1140	1131	-	3	6
FAIRBURN	664	661	-	-	3
HECK	158	158	-	-	-
HENSALL	377	371	-	3	3
HILLAM	350	340	10	-	-
KELLINGTON	703	700	-	-	3
MONK FRYSTON	564	544	5	12	3
STAPLETON	86	56	-	21	9
WHITLEY	421	415	-	3	3
WOMERSLEY	354	338	-	9	7
TOTAL	8570	8410	18	81	61

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The continual replacement of old, worn out property with new houses and the modernisation of other properties has increased the number of premises on water-borne sanitation by a further 4%.

With the completion of the main sewerage schemes for Beal and Cridling Stubbs, this figure will increase slightly but there will be no substantial progress until the larger schemes for Hillam and Monk Fryston, or Whitley and Eggborough are completed, as most of the remaining units of primitive sanitation occur in these parishes.

The Council have set an example by quickly implementing a scheme to provide W.C.'s on the Sudforth Lane housing site and have plans formulated to convert the Highgate houses at Balne.

1963 saw a further 16 privies and 60 pail or chemical closets replaced by water closets and 5 privies changed to pail or chemical closets.

The old grant given under the terms of the Public Health Act has rather lost favour these last few years with the introduction of the Standard Grant for improving houses, as in most cases the other amenities were also lacking. Now there seems to be an increasing demand for this grant and as sewerage schemes are completed, this trend will probably continue.

Looking back ten years ago, there were 715 privies, 485 pail closets and only 1327 W.C.'s in use in the district - now the figures read 161 privies, 448 pail closets and 2317 W.C.'s. Had some projected sewerage schemes materialised earlier a far greater number of the 448 pail closets would have been extinct, as it is, many premises have accepted an interim conversion from privy midden to pail closet and dust bin as the lesser of two evils.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONVERSION GRANT	8
GRANTS PAID	6
PENDING COMPLETION OF WORK	2

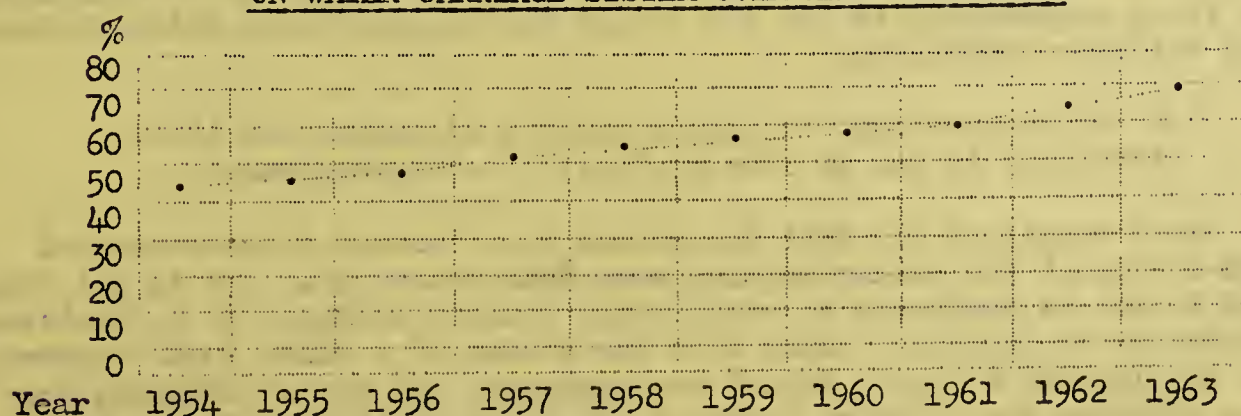
TABLE SHOWING TOTAL SANITARY ACCOMMODATION FOR ALL PREMISES

Number of privies with middens or ashpits	161
Number of pail or tub closets	448
Number of waste water closets	-
Number of pedestal water closets	<u>2317</u>
	<u>2926</u>
Percentage on water carriage system	79.23%

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Number of privies reconstructed as W.C.'s	16
Number of privies reconstructed as pails	5
Number of pails reconstructed as W.C.'s	60
Number of W.C.'s constructed for new houses	77

GRAPH SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION ON WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM OVER LAST TEN YEARS



SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, continued

TABLE SHOWING PAROCHIAL DISPOSITION OF
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

PARISH	Privies	Pails	W.C.'s	TOTAL
BALNE	11	43	22	76
BEAL	6	19	174	199
BIRKIN	-	7	30	37
BROTHERTON	11	1	213	225
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	1	4	300	305
BURTON SALMON	17	32	42	91
CRIDLING STUBBS	6	9	47	62
DARRINGTON	1	3	224	228
EAST HARDWICK	5	18	47	70
EGGBOROUGH	1	39	380	420
FAIRBURN	40	16	176	232
HECK	2	29	27	58
HENSALL	15	42	64	121
HILLAM	14	35	47	96
KELLINGTON	3	23	187	213
MONK FRYSTON	8	59	144	211
STAPLETON	-	5	20	25
WHITLEY	9	39	86	134
WOMERSLEY	11	25	87	123
TOTAL	161	448	2317	2926

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Further progress has been achieved by the completion of the Beal and Cridling Stubbs main sewerage schemes and the commencement of work at Hillam and Monk Fyryston.

With the official enquiry into the Eggborough and Whitley scheme being fixed for early next year, it is hoped that the requirements of Heck, Hensall and Kellington may also be taken into consideration, as the new works (enlarged at joint expense) now in operation at Eggborough for the Electrical Generating Station, is very conveniently situated for all these parishes.

Turning to the largest project of all, the joint scheme for the parishes of Brotherton, Byram, Fairburn and for the Urban District of Knottingley, when the final amendments were submitted for Ministerial approval, it was thought this may be forthcoming before the end of the year. However, when at this stage Pontefract Corporation asked if they could participate in the scheme, their request was quite unexpected but it is regrettable to say the delays and disagreements which followed were far from unexpected.

" O' it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." - Shakespeare.

As a result of all this the scheme is no nearer to commencement than it was at the public enquiry some four years ago. It is all very well to sit in judgement in comfortable Council chambers or in Ministerial offices on the possible entry into the scheme of a third local authority, who are looking to their future requirements, and whose residents have been enjoying the relative comforts of modern sanitation for many a

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL, Continued

generation, but it is another matter to deny, probably for several years to come, the same facilities to many inhabitants of the rural area who were hoping to see their small children benefit by improved conditions soon after the Council's original scheme was submitted and who now will be fortunate to see these improvements before their grand-children are grown up.

TABLE SHOWING DIFFERENT METHODS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL COMPARING
LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSES WITH OTHERS

<u>NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC SEWERS</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
Local Authority Houses at:			
Broad Lane, Beal	4		
Craven Garth, Beal	12		
Hollygarth Lane, Beal	4		
Sudforth Lane, Beal	10		
Belmont, Brotherton	20		
Foxcliff, Brotherton	50		
Marsh Croft, Brotherton	22		
Marsh Houses, Brotherton	2		
Croft Lea, Cridling Stubbs	20		
Sotheron Croft, Darrington	30		
Northleigh, East Hardwick	12		
Ash Lea, Fairburn	32		
North Road, Fairburn	10	228	
Private Houses		677	905 34.48%

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO SMALL SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS

Local Authority Houses at:			
Roe Lane, Birkin	6		
Top Stone Close, Burton Salmon ..	18		
East Acres, Byram-cum-Sutton	40		
Byram Park Road, Byram	67		
West Acres, Byram-cum-Sutton	116		
Woodlea, Byram-cum-Sutton	18		
Dene Close, Eggborough	28		
Green Acres, Eggborough	48		
Barrington Garth, Kellington	8		
Manor Garth, Kellington	112		
Mill Close, Monk Fryston	56		
Station Road, Womersley	24	541	
Private Houses		13	554 21.10%

NUMBER OF HOUSES CONNECTED TO CESSPOOLS OR SEPTIC TANKS

Local Authority Houses at:			
Fairfield, Fairburn	45		
Church Lane, Monk Fryston	12		
Cathcart Close, Whitley	24		
Church Row, Whitley	7		
Northfield Lane, Womersley	12	100	
Private Houses		510	610 23.24%

NUMBER OF HOUSES WITHOUT WATER-BORNE SANITATION

Local Authority Houses at:			
Top Fold, Fairburn	6		
Highgate, Balne	8		
Lowgate, Balne	4		
Graysfield, Eggborough	8		
Selby Road, Eggborough	20		
Ashfield, Hillam	6		
Whitefield Lane, Whitley	10	56	
Private Houses		500	556 21.18%
<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES IN DISTRICT</u>			<u>2,625</u>

REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

Any service of this nature is strewn with difficulties but these are particularly manifest in a rural area where distance plays an important part in both the frequency and efficiency of collections and where, as in the case of the remoter parts of this district, there are many houses without water borne sanitation.

As well as these difficulties, the problem of obtaining an adequate labour force to run this service is not made any easier by there being available an abundance of much pleasanter jobs, far more lucrative than the negotiated rate of pay for ashbinmen. On more than one occasion it is only the unselfish efforts of the "old faithfuls" which has kept the service going, to them I must say "well done", even if occasionally they did miss emptying the odd dust bin, or, on days when sorely pressed for time with a badly depleted team through illness, left an extra pile of rubbish or being taxed by the householder for this muttered words - probably not to be found in the Oxford dictionary.

Apart from the problems outlined, this essential, but most unsavoury service is relatively expensive and unhygienic in many instances. In recent times much has been said about dustless and the paper sack systems of collection, but are these really more than interim measures? The most obvious place to dispose of household refuse is at the source of origin, namely the home. It is surprising even now how bulk can be considerably reduced by judicious burning and the flattening or filling of all empty containers before the final fling into the refuse bin, but if in addition the provision of such disposal units became a standard household fitting, the residue remaining for collection would be at an absolute minimum and the problems of collection and disposal reduced accordingly.

TABLE SHOWING COLLECTIONS MADE FROM EACH PARISH

PARISH	Bins	Pails	Ashpits	Privies
BALNE	71	43	1	11
BEAL	186	19	-	6
BIRKIN	52	7	-	-
BROTHERTON	236	1	-	11
BURTON SALMON	84	32	-	17
BYRAM-CUM-SUTTON	331	4	-	1
CRIDLING STUBBS	59	9	2	6
DARRINGTON	309	3	-	1
EAST HARDWICK	66	18	-	5
EGGBOROUGH	290	39	-	1
FAIRBURN	206	16	-	40
HECK	53	29	-	2
HENSALL	118	42	-	15
HILLAM	90	35	-	14
KELLINGTON	219	23	-	3
MONK FRYSTON	224	59	-	8
STAPLETON	28	5	-	-
WHITLEY	147	39	-	9
WOMERSLEY	122	25	1	11
TOTAL	2891	448	4	161

REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE, Continued

The cost of this may not be ultimately any more than for the present systems, but what if it is slightly more expensive, surely the advantages to be gained make it worth while.

In the meantime, the Government Working Party on refuse collection has commenced its task - perhaps future trends will be indicated when their report is published.

The following table gives the sum total number of receptacles cleansed during the year:-

Dustbins	133,924
Privy Middens	1,046
Ashpits	26
Pail Closets	23,296

REFUSE DISPOSAL

It is imperative in rural areas to minimise the number and the length of journeys to the point of disposal. By having three refuse tips in strategic positions, it has been possible by and large to adhere to that principle in this rural district.

However, when a disused quarry at Darrington Leys, used as a disposal point and with many years potential left, was sold without the Council's knowledge, the new owner immediately sought possession of it before an alternative site could be found. The whole rhythm of collections from that part of the district was disrupted by having to travel a further four miles to and from the nearest remaining tip. Unfortunately too, all suitable tipping sites had been acquired previously by the National Coal Board for the disposal of spoil from the new Kellingley Colliery so by the end of the year, no alternative disposal site had been found. To make matters worse, the volume of refuse to be collected here is increasing week by week because of the substantial development taking place in this particular part of the area.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LOADS AT EACH TIP

<u>TIP</u>	<u>LOADS</u>
Beal	333
Cridling Stubbs	103
Fairburn	222
Total	658
	=====

The two remaining tips, the old established one at Beal and the new tipping area at Fairburn, should provide adequate facilities for a good few years to come. With the change in character of household refuse, making quick consolidation impossible, it has been essential to transport loads of ashes to form a suitable surface for vehicles to run on.

REFUSE STORAGE

The various types of receptacles in use at the end of the year are as follows:-

Dustbins	2891
Privy Middens	161
Dry Ashpits	4
Pails	448
Paper Sack Holders	7

TRANSPORT

Although the 16 - 18 cu. yard S.D. Freighter has minimised the affect of the large increase in volume of refuse to be collected, it may not be possible to cope with this expanding service much longer without the aid of a second vehicle in regular use.

The impossibility of obtaining additional labour to man the Karrier vehicle when used for the periodical servicing of ashpits and privies has necessitated the use of the larger Freighter vehicle on each alternate Saturday.

This system is working out fairly satisfactorily and using a larger vehicle for this type of work has the advantage of considerably reducing the number of journeys to the tip.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was no occurrence of any special interest during 1963, each reported case of notifiable infectious disease was visited and investigated.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The number of moveable dwellings stationed in the district is about the same as for last year. Two exempted sites have now been disbanded, individual sites have been increased.

POSITION AFTER NEW ACT OPERATIVE

	TOTAL SITES	NO. ON SITE
Permanent Sites licensed	3	28
Exempted sites	2	108
Other individual sites with limited Planning permission	7	12

It has been necessary on occasions to hunt for "pirates", but the first class liaison between the Area Planning office and the department has resulted in informal action being successfully taken in most cases.

CONTROL OF DIRTY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

Very few cases of verminous premises ever occur in the rural district and only two were dealt with last year. There are, however, several houses occupied by "problem families" where sometimes conditions are deplorable. A visit to such families, often in conjunction with an officer of the Children's department and the Health Visitor for the district, generally results in the standard of cleanliness being raised for a time, then a gradual deterioration takes place until the next visit. There is no simple answer to the real "problem family" whose very name denotes the difficulties encountered in dealing with them.

FACTORIES

The statistical details relating to factories are to be found in the special annex at the end of the report.

It was necessary to serve a statutory notice requiring the provision of sanitary accommodation at the newly sited factory of an old established firm which had to move its premises.

PESTOLOGY

A number of complaints of infestations by ants in the Brotherton area increased the total number of premises dealt with this year, details of which are given in the attached table.

Powders and solutions containing B.H.C., D.D.T., Pybuthrin, Lindane, Dieldrin and Chlordane were used in the majority of instances, but if circumstances permitted, hydrogen cyanide powder was used for the destruction of wasps' nests.

Twenty-eight disinfestations were carried out at houses for the following insects:-

Blatta Orientalis	....	(Cockroaches)	.....	5
Blattella Germanica	..	(Steam Flies)	.....	1
Cimex Lectularius	....	(Bugs)	.....	2
Gryllulus Domesticus	..	(Crickets)	.....	1
Lasius Niger	.....	(Ants)	.....	16
Thermobia Domestica	..	(Silver Fish)	.....	1
Vespa Vulgaris	.....	(Wasps)	.....	2

RODENT CONTROL

The severe wintery conditions in the early part of the year made rodent control work very difficult to carry out, on the other hand, they helped to reduce considerably the rat population, especially in the hedgerows and dyke banks.

Towards the end of the year, two large infestations built up, one at Fairburn and another in Darrington parish. These were dealt with on a block control basis and at Fairburn this was done in collaboration with a well-known servicing company. Both treatments produced good results and at Fairburn there was ample evidence to support this.

All domestic premises continue to be treated free of charge and the Council's contract service is offered for treatments at agricultural and other non-domestic premises.

Keeping the Council's own property and land relatively free from rodents is one of the principal duties of this service. Refuse tips and dykes taking foul drainage present a difficult problem, especially in those dykes where the work is often dangerous and the presence of a second operative is essential. However, effective treatments can only be carried out in dykes when all the undergrowth has been cleared away and so some of the treatments this year may not have been quite so satisfactory as in the past as in some cases this clearing had not been effected, yet it was essential for some control measures to be taken.

One of the most successful projects carried out during the year was the treatment of the various sewerage systems with the relatively new direct poison, Fluoracetamide. The results obtained from these treatments greatly exceeded those of any previous treatments. The principal advantage in the use of this poison as against others is that it obviates the necessity of pre-baiting, thus saving time, money and a good deal of inconvenience.

Unfortunately, the toxic nature of this substance has given rise to doubt about its use as a rodenticide and at the end of 1963 the position was still under review by the central government.

The total length of the dykes treated is 17 miles, or some 34 miles of dyke banks. It will be realised that this problem of infested dykes is tied up with the one of sewerage and as progress is made with the provision of sewage facilities, the rodent problem will become less acute.

RODENT CONTROL, Continued

The table appended below sets out the incidence of infestations and the control measures taken:-

SYNOPSIS OF WORK
FOR 12 MONTHS 1ST JANUARY, 1963 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1963.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
No. of properties in Local Authority's district.	26	2625	104	2755	350
Total No. of properties inspected as a result of <u>NOTIFICATION</u>	-	14	1	15	5
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat (Major)	-	-	-	-	2
(Minor)	-	11	-	11	3
House Mouse (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	-	3	1	4	-
Total No. of properties inspected in the course of <u>SURVEY</u> under the Act.	25	305	8	338	86
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat (Major)	11	5	7	23	40
(Minor)	14	262	1	277	45
House Mouse (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	-	38	-	38	1
Total No. of properties <u>OTHERWISE</u> inspected (when visited for some other purpose)	1	-	-	1	-
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	1	-	-	1	-
House Mouse (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Inspections carried out including re-inspections	230	652	33	915	916
No. of infested properties treated by L.A.	26	319	9	354	91
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	86	356	9	451	284
No. of cases where default action taken after Notice under Sec. 4.		-	-	-	-
No. of "Block" control schemes carried out.					Fairburn & Darrington

RODENT CONTROL, Continued

The following places were regularly surveyed or treated during the year:

TIPS

Beal	Cridling Stubbs.	Fairburn
------	------------------	----------

SEWAGE WORKS

Brotherton	Beal
Byram (Sutton).	Darrington

HOUSING ESTATE WORKS AND ASSOCIATED SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Birkin (Roe Lane)	Fairburn (Fairfield)
Burton Salmon (Top Stone Close)	Kellington (Manor Garth)
Cridling Stubbs (Croft Lea)	Monk Fryston (Mill Close)
Eggborough (Greenacres)	Womersley (Station Road)
Eggborough (Dene Close)	

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Brotherton	East Hardwick
Byram	Fairburn
Darrington	Wentbridge

OLD VILLAGE SEWERS

Beal	Hillam
Burton Salmon	Monk Fryston
Hensall	Kellington
Womersley	

OPEN DYKES SITUATE OR NAMED AS FOLLOWS

Balne	(Highgate dyke):
Beal	(Sudforth Lane): (Metcalf): (Beal Houses):
	(Baxters): (Jacksons): (Cunningtons):
	(Scholeys): (Goddards): (Snowden Pond):
	(Poskitts): (Brears):
Birkin	(dyke)
Brotherton ..	(Marsh Drain)
Byram	(Sutton Lane): (Poole dyke)
Burton Salmon.	(Main dyke)
Cridling Stubbs	(Main dyke)
Darrington ..	(Main dyke)
East Hardwick.	(Main dyke)
Fairburn	(New Row dyke)
Heck	(Main dyke)
Hensall	(Britannia): (Weeland Road)
Hillam	(Ben dyke): (Stocking Lane)
Kellington ..	(Longbottom's): (Post Office dyke)
Monk Fryston .	(Causeway): (Common dyke)
Whitley	(Maltkiln): (Croysdale's): (Normanton Cottages)
	(Huddlestons): (Chapel): (Dixon's)
	(Blenheim): (Silver Street)
Womersley ...	(Station Road)

As a constituent member of the Yorkshire (West Riding) Workable Area Committee No.1, the Council co-operates with control measures so as to co-ordinate major treatments with other constituent authorities so as to obtain systematic covering throughout this section of the Riding. This committee gives an ideal opportunity for new information and techniques to be discussed and uniformly applied.

In addition, the Council are particularly grateful for the help and assistance given by the field officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Rural District, in being devoid of large centres of population does not add any significant contribution to the general level of pollution, but being down wind of the West Riding industrial belt, it is by no means free of atmospheric pollution arising from outside sources upon which it has no control.

The district has not been designated as a "Black Area", therefore any steps to reduce atmospheric pollution from domestic premises must be on a voluntary basis, as it is quite apparent from recent government decisions that smoke control areas will only be approved in such "Black Areas".

It is surprising however, how many householders are gradually changing over from coal fired appliances to alternative means of heating and cooking, even without any form of grant aid. The Council is playing its part by fitting all council houses with means of cooking by electricity and the solid fuel appliance now being fitted is of the underfloor draught type capable of burning hard coke.

Being on the fringe of a mining area, there is a feeling in some quarters that clean air may be detrimental to the industry, but within a few miles of the centre of the rural area, two new coal fired electrical generating stations are in course of erection and a third is proposed, so these fears must now be groundless.

The accompanying tables show readings taken from the three lead peroxide instruments stationed in the Kellingley area. The figures on average remain fairly constant, as compared with previous years.

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY FIGURES OBTAINED FROM
LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO
SULPHUR CONTENT OF ATMOSPHERE

MONTH	SO ₂ MG/DAY/100 SQ.CM.		
	STATION 2 Glebe- lands	STATION 3 Spring Gardens	STATION 4 Kellington Church Yard
January	1.6	1.5	2.0
February	0.1	1.2	1.2
March	1.8	1.8	1.1
April	0.9	1.0	1.0
May	1.0	1.2	1.1
June	0.6	0.8	0.8
July	0.8	0.8	0.9
August	0.7	0.8	0.9
September	1.0	1.0	1.2
October	1.2	1.3	1.5
November	1.3	1.5	1.6
December	0.1	1.1	1.1

There is no doubt that atmospheric pollution is a great social evil which has to be eliminated sooner or later and the task of doing this has been placed on the shoulders of local authorities. Unlike previous social evils, such as an impure water supply or bad housing conditions, atmospheric pollution arising from one area does not confine itself to that district but spreads its dark mantle over neighbouring areas. Success therefore, will only be achieved by the united efforts of all and petty parochialism will have to be swept aside for the common good

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, Continued

of mankind. It can be done, it must be done - the cause is worthwhile, the difficulties which arise are there to be overcome and not to be an excuse for putting off further progress, like the predicted shortage of gas coke (due to the change in the techniques of producing gas) has been to some local authorities.

These changes however, do indicate the trend of things to come. The days of the individual solid fuel room heating appliances seem to be numbered. These will give way to centrally produced energy, where one large plant burning fuel at maximum efficiency can replace thousands of small inefficient appliances discharging the products of combustion into the atmosphere at a very low level.

Once again the Central Electricity Generating Board have supplied the deposit figures relating to two of their stations situated in the rural area:-

MONTHLY DEPOSIT FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 1963
AT POINTS WITHIN THE RURAL DISTRICT
RELATING TO THE FERRYBRIDGE POWER STATION

Test Position or Station	Month	SO ₃ mgm/day/100 sq. cm.	Insol. Deposit Tons/Square mile	Sol. Deposit Tons/Square mile
No.4. Byram Hall Byram	January	2.7	)	)
	February	0.6	)	)
	March	2.6	)	)
	April	1.4	)	)
	May	1.9	) 7.2*	) 5.0*
	June	0.9	)	)
	July	1.0	)	)
	August	1.2	)	)
	September	1.4	)	)
	October	1.4	)	)
	November	-	-	-
	December	-	-	-
No.5. Park House Farm, Birkin	January	1.4	)	)
	February	1.0	)	)
	March	1.6	)	)
	April	1.2	)	)
	May	1.5	) 3.9*	) 5.2*
	June	0.8	)	)
	July	0.9	)	)
	August	1.1	)	)
	September	1.2	)	)
	October	1.5	)	)
	November	-	-	-
	December	-	-	-

Many more complaints of atmospheric pollution from the Ferrybridge "A" Electrical Generating Station were received from the residents of the Brotherton/Byram locality in 1963 and the growing superstructure of Ferrybridge "C" Station does not bring any comfort to those who have suffered this hazard continuously for many years.

On the other hand the gradual disappearance of the four low smoke stacks on the older part of the "A" Station must be a sign to all living in that area that at last something is being done to rectify the nuisance. The proposal of the Generating Board to dispense with the low pressure boilers at the "A" Station, mentioned in the report last year has been carried out, furthermore, investigations are being made to explore the

(x - Mean deposit taken over the period January/October, 1963)

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, Continued

possibility of abandoning the remaining six smoke stacks of this Station in favour of one stack nearly three times higher than the present ones.

If this is brought about, the most serious aspect of the problem, that of the low level discharge of sulphur gases will be overcome. However it is by no means certain that the grit or dust problem will be completely eliminated, as more than one resident has complained since the Ferrybridge "B" Station opened of the presence of fine dust on growing vegetation. At times in a certain location, a distinct film of fine dust can be seen on a newly washed car after only two hours in the open. These facts are rather disquieting, so now the station has had a good "running in" period, it is hoped that this fault has been corrected.

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SECTION B.

HOUSING

HOUSING GENERAL

The general housing situation continued to improve in 1963, a clear indication of this fact is that although the total number of applicants on the Council's list remains about the same, the number of urgent cases has been considerably reduced and quite a few applicants are now quite choosy where they want to live.

The completion of the scheme at Mill Close, Monk Fryston brought about the rehousing of most families living in unfit houses in that part of the district. Similarly, when the controversial "J" block was ready for habitation at Byram, many families from the Brotherton area were housed in decent conditions for the first time in their lives. It is interesting to note that some tenants moved into the maisonettes in the "J" block with grave misgivings, but now having experienced this type of accommodation, they are highly delighted.

In all, 82 families were rehoused last year, these comprised 23 from unfit houses, 17 by way of exchanges and 42 from the general list, of the latter 24 were sharing a home.

The greatest housing need at present is for smaller units of accommodation at ground level. There are relatively more applicants for this type of accommodation than for any other, many already occupying three bedroomed council houses. In these cases the availability of such small units would release the larger house for growing families.

How this need will be met is rather problematical, one school of thought is for the erection of one or two such units for each village, the other is to erect groups of these dwellings at strategic centres so that the co-operation of the County Council in the provision of welfare facilities and the services of a warden may be sought.

It must be said that the latest warden supervised scheme at Byram has been a great success. This is the scheme where, for the first time in the rural area, the wardens intercommunication call system, or the speech-call system of communication, has been installed. Perhaps this will be the forerunner of many more and a pointer as to the best practical method of tackling this problem of housing and the welfare of the aged.

OVERCROWDING

The few new cases which occurred during 1963 have been more than offset by the number of families rehoused, who were having to share a home (24).

The statutory standard for overcrowding, set nearly 30 years ago is a very low one and as a result, very few such cases occur in the rural area.

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

Progress in this respect has been steady rather than spectacular which is only to be expected as the ten year programme is nearing completion. Sites are now very expensive and the utilisation of land to maximum benefit is a necessity, making the acquisition of suitable sites more difficult. This in turn is slowing down rehousing and the ultimate clearance of unfit houses.

However a further 43 dwellings were represented as unfit during the year and a further 30 houses were actually demolished.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Year 1963

1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	No. of Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	28	42	15
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	2	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	2	-	-

2. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	22	35	13
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

3. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	24	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957	1	-
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-

4. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in Column (1) (2)
Position at end of year:		
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53.	-	-

5. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in col.(1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year	-	-

6. NO. OF FAMILIES REHOUSED DURING THE YEAR INTO COUNCIL OWNED DWELLINGS

(a) Individual Unfit	23
(b) Clearance Areas	-
(c) Overcrowding	24
(d) Other	18

7. RENT ACT, 1957

(a) No. of Certificates of Disrepair Granted	-
(b) No. of Undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority	-
(c) No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	-

8. NEW DWELLINGS

Number of new dwellings completed during the year:

(a) By the Local Authority	32
(b) By Private Enterprise	45

9. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal Applications received during the year Number of Dwellings	Applications approved during the year Number of Dwellings	No. of dwellings completed during the year
(a) Conversions (the No. of dwellings is the No. resulting from completion of the work	-	-	-
(b) Improvements	39	39	19

TABLE

SLUM CLEARANCE
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

Total number of Permanent Houses in area	2577
Number of Unfit houses to be demolished in first five years	261
Number dealt with in 1963	38
Total number dealt with from end of November, 1955 to end of 1963	412
Number scheduled before November, 1955 and subsequently dealt with	77
Number of houses to be retained for temporary accommodation	-

NEW HOUSES

With the slowing down of the Council's building programme and the 50% increase over last year in private development, it was anticipated that more privately built houses (45) than council houses (32) would be completed by the end of the year. This trend will most likely continue for another two years by which time the usual balance will probably be restored.

REPAIR OF UNFIT HOUSES

It has not been necessary to serve any statutory notices to effect repairs of unfit houses. As a result of informal action, 25 houses have been made fit by the execution of repair work.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING HOUSES

There has been a considerable falling off in the number of houses improved by means of the discretionary grant, which was limited to four dwellings last year. There was no corresponding increase in the number of standard grants which remained the same, at fourteen.

This discretionary grant has been used in the main by owner-occupiers and it might well be that very few suitable properties have come on to the market. However with the progress made on the construction of the sewerage scheme at Hillam and Monk Fryston, and the anticipated commencement of the scheme for Eggborough and Whitley, it is more than likely that many owners are holding back until these facilities are available.

The new housing bill which proposes to give certain powers to local authorities to enforce improvement is almost certain to enter the statute book by next year and this may see a far greater use of this grant by owners for tenanted houses.

It is only the improvement of existing houses capable of being modernised and brought up to a standard, which will ultimately halt the gradual decay leading to unfitness in houses. This process of repair and modernisation is far more economical than replacement and has to be considered as an integral part of any housing policy.

SECTION C.

FOOD HYGIENE

MEAT SUPPLY

The quality of meat slaughtered in the area remains very high as only prime beef animals were selected.

The meat offered for sale in the various butchers' shops in the district has also been of excellent quality but there has been a slight falling off from this high standard in one particular area.

SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES

Work commenced on modernising the private slaughterhouse at Beal at the beginning of the year but this was not finally completed until the beginning of August when slaughtering re-commenced on the 11th of that month. This slaughterhouse now complies with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughterhouse (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations and having been both enlarged and modernised, the accommodation provided now enables slaughtering to be carried out under first class conditions.

MEAT INSPECTION

TABLE

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	70	-	-	165	58
Number inspected	70	-	-	165	58
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	11	-	-	1	-
Percentage	17.1%	-	-	.61%	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage	-	-	-	-	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Dealing with the incidence of cysticercus bovis in two animals, only one non-viable cyst was found in each case even after further inspection when the carcase had been jointed and so it was not considered necessary to place the meat into deep freeze.

MEAT INSPECTION, continued

On the 15th October, 1963, when the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 came into operation, for the first time it became obligatory for local authorities to arrange for the carcasses of all food animals slaughtered in their area to be inspected in accordance with the regulations.

These regulations hit particularly hard at the rural Inspector because they do not in any way limit the hours of slaughter and as most of the slaughtering in private slaughterhouses is done either at night time or at week ends, particularly on Sunday, the fact that inspection should take place at the time of slaughter or within six hours of slaughter imposes a senseless imposition on the private lives of many inspectors, when quite often all meat inspection duties have to be carried out outside normal working hours. No-one minds doing the occasional duties at such times but to expect it to be done week in and week out is absolutely contemptuous. Even the times set out in the regulations when meat may not be removed from the place of slaughter remains the same as that imposed some 40 years ago by the Meat Regulations of 1924 when long hours of labour were the rule rather than the exception.

But for the helpful co-operation of the butchers in this rural district, all meat inspection would be carried out between the hours of 8.0 p.m. and 10.0 p.m. on two weekdays, between 2.0 p.m. and 6.0 p.m. on Sundays, or alternatively before 7.0 a.m. in the morning and therefore I am most grateful for their co-operation.

Yet a limit on the times of slaughter or even an extension of the time from 7.0 a.m. to 10.0 a.m. before meat can be removed from a slaughterhouse when slaughtering has taken place after 7.0 p.m. the previous evening would alter the whole situation - surely this extension of three hours in a morning is not asking the trade to sacrifice too much, yet it would remove the shackles of bondage for many meat inspectors.

GROUND'S FOR CONDEMNATION

	BOVINE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
Abscesses	10	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	102	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	115	-	-	-
Pyæmia	630	-	-	-
Perihepatitis	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	857	-	2	-

PARTS OR ORGANS AFFECTED

BEEF

Liver	8
Head and Tongue	3
Part Liver	3
Heart	1
Carcase and Organs	1

MUTTON

Liver	1
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MILK SUPPLIES

The duty of issuing licences to retailers under the Milk (Special Designation) Orders has now passed to the Food and Drugs authority.

Milk production is supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the area being a designated area, only designated milk is retailed in the district.

Number of Milk Producers 20

Tuberculin Tested 20

Non-designated -

Number of Milk Retailers 11

Designated 11

Non-designated -

The following details are given of licences issued and samples taken in the district by the officers of the West Riding County Council.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

Dealers Licences

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) 4

Tuberculin Tested 1

Pasteurised 4

Sterilised 9

TABLE OF SAMPLES TAKEN

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Proceedings	Cautions
MILK	89	-	-	-
ICE CREAM	-	-	-	-
DRUGS	-	-	-	-
OTHER FOODS	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	89	-	-	-

ICE CREAM

TABLE

	Samples				Visits
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	
Manufacturer	3	-	-	-	8
Retailers	28	-	-	-	71
TOTAL	31	-	-	-	79

It is pleasing to note that the one manufacturer based in the district continues to maintain a very high standard of hygiene both in his premises and in his product.

FOOD PREMISES

LIST OF FOOD SHOPS AND FOOD PREMISES IN DISTRICT

Butchers	6
Cafes and Road Transport Cafes	6
Fish and Chip shops	5
Ice Cream Manufacturer	1
Ice Cream Retailers	31
Licensed Premises	30
Mixed Businesses	33
Restaurants	7
Licensed Slaughterhouse	1

453 visits were made to food premises and vehicles during the year. Three licensed premises were modernised and one restaurant was reconditioned.

FOOD HYGIENE

It is nearly ten years since the Food Hygiene Regulations were first drafted and a great deal of complacency has developed both in the trade but more especially by the general public. Perhaps a re-assessment of these regulations, to bring them into line with modern developments, would inject a new impetus into all concerned.

The standard of food hygiene in the district has appreciably improved in the larger establishments and remains about the same in the smaller ones. Only one complaint was received during the year, but several verbal warnings were issued during the course of inspections. As a rule, good management means a good standard of food hygiene and poor management brings only a moderate standard in these matters.

Although much has been achieved during the last decade, as is usual in these matters, the informed traders do not require regulations to bring them up to standard, the remainder often transgress without realising it or being found out. Even today, particularly in the smaller establishments, it is surprising to find ignorance on the difference between an article being cleansed and it being sterilised. They are simply not yet "with it".

It would seem that there is a great need for positive enlightenment in these matters, it is no use expecting anyone to carry out certain practices without completely understanding why. If the principles of food hygiene, along with other allied matters, could be included in the curriculum of subjects taught to school leavers, a generation would grow up which would not only expect improved conditions, but would demand it.

Turning to itinerant food traders, and they are often the worst offenders of all, there are many visiting the rural area. They are also the most difficult to deal with, as it is all too easy to vary their routine to avoid being inspected. The only sensible way of tackling the problem would be to have a system of licences renewable each year but only after a satisfactory report has been received after inspection. This would not be any great hardship to the reliable trader yet it would be a considerable help to local authorities in attempting to achieve a good standard of food hygiene.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Housing Act:	Inspections	526
Public Health Act:	Inspections	218
	At Houses	93
	At Other Premises	<u>125</u>
Food & Drugs Act:	Inspections	418
	Food Preparation Rooms	66
	Ice Cream Premises	79
	Dairies	1
	Food Snaps	130
	Food Vehicles	14
	Slaughterhouses	60
	Unsound Food in Shops	1
	Cafes, Restaurants	36
	Licensed Premises	31
Water Supplies		29
Samples of Water taken		27
Council Property		154
Sewers and Drains examined or tested		58
Visits in connection with Privy Conversions		95
Visits in connection with conversions to Pails		20
Factories		28
Building Byelaws		75
Work in Progress		117
New Houses in course of erection		52
Moveable Dwellings		241
Housing Applications investigated		176
Refuse Collection, visits in connection with		505
Refuse Tips		139
Pests Act:	Sewers and Sewerage Dykes	94
	Tips	53
	Business Premises	24
	Agricultural Premises	54
	Others	<u>50</u>
		275
Schools		2
Infectious Diseases		7
Disinfection of Premises		3
Dirty, Verminous or Pest Infested Premises		13
Disinfestation of Premises		3
Petroleum Regulations		1
Shops Act, 1950: Section 38:		2
Clean Air Act (Smoke Abatement)		20
West Riding (General Powers) Act, ...		9

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

	<u>SERVED</u>	<u>COMPLIED WITH</u>
<u>STATUTORY</u>		
Public Health Act, 1936	1	1
Housing Act, 1957:		
Notice of Consideration	43	-
Demolition Orders	16	16
(Including from Undertakings - 5)		
Closing Orders	8	8
(Including from Undertaking - 1)		
Undertakings not to Re-let	20	20
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ..	-	-
Factories Act, 1937	1	-

INFORMAL

Public Health Act, 1936	92	68
Housing Act, 1957	3	1
Food & Drugs Act, 1938)	7	2
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955)		
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ..	11	11
Factories Act, 1937	1	1
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	2	2
Slaughterhouses Act, 1958	1	-

WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT CARRIED OUT

Conversions to Water Carriage System by Septic Tank	8
Conversions to Water Carriage System by Small Sewage Works	14
Conversions to Water Carriage System by connection to Council's Sewers	54
Conversions to Pail Closets	5
New Drains laid	77
Water Closets provided	77
Baths provided	14
Washbasins and sinks provided	20
New Ranges and Grates provided	14
Hot Water laid on	14
New Ashbins provided {Replacement	179
{Conversions	21
Food Premises renovated	4

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A N N E X

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1963 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT
OF OSGOLDCROSS IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE (WR)

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs.1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	3	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	18	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	1	-	-
Total	31	28	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient (S.7)	1	-	1	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	6	1	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electroplate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and Brass Articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur Pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron & Steel Cables & Chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron & Steel Anchors and Grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart Gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, Latches and Keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial Flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than Wire Nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and Tennis Balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper Bags	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Contd.)

OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec.110(1c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The making of Boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea Picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather Sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	1	-	-	-	-	-
Basket Making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates & Sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas Stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	-



